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[VOL. XXXII.

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BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership of JOHN NORVELL & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted for subscriptions to the *Kentucky Gazette*, for advertisements, and other printing, will make payment to J. NORVELL, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and who respectfully urges those, still in arrears, to discharge them as soon as possible. The establishment will continue to be conducted by him.

JOHN NORVELL,
F. BRADFORD, Jr.

Lexington, Feb. 27.—tf.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT
Extending the time for obtaining military land warrants in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provision of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for designating, surveying, and granting, the military bounty lands," passed on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, which limits the time within which persons entitled to military bounty lands shall make their application for a land warrant, to five years, from and after such person shall become entitled thereto, shall not be construed to apply to, affect, or bar any application for a military land warrant, which may be made by the heirs and representatives of a deceased person who was entitled thereto, by services performed in the late war, on application by the heirs and representatives of any non-commissioned officer or soldier, killed in action, or who died in the actual service of the United States, entitled by existing laws to a bounty in lands; but the heirs and representatives of such persons shall be allowed to make their applications thereto at any time before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
March 27, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
In addition to "An act making appropriation for repairing certain roads therein described."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of repairing, and keeping in repair, the road between Fort Hawkins, in the state of Georgia, and Fort Stoddart, in the Alabama territory.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and payable out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of repairing, and keeping in repair, that part of the road leading from Columbia, in the state of Tennessee, by the Choctaw agency, to Madisonville, in the state of Louisiana, which lies between the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee, and the Indian boundary line, near Zadoc Brashears, in the state of Mississippi, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Department of War.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
March 27, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of John Bate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in the settlement of the accounts of John Bate, arising under the lease from the United States of the public salt works on the Wabash, in the Illinois territory, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make such allowance to the said John Bate, for the permanent improvements made by the said John Bate, as he shall think reasonable and just. And also to make such reduction in the rent stipulated to be paid by the said John Bate, as shall appear just and equitable, in consequence of any deterioration in the quality, or diminution in the quantity, of water of said saline, as may be proven to his satisfaction; as also such further allowance, as he

may think reasonable, for loss sustained in said salt works by the extraordinary inundation of the river Ohio in the months of April and May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: Provided, however, that the whole amount of allowance and deduction so made shall not exceed the amount of money which, by the original contract, may be now due to the United States from the said John Bate.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
March 27, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION

Directing the distribution of the laws of the Fourteenth Congress among the members of the Fifteenth Congress.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Post Master General be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to remit, in favor of Abraham Byington, of the state of Vermont, the sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty cents, being that part of the judgment obtained against him as security for Robert Gilmore, which partakes of the nature of a penalty, on account of the neglect of the said Gilmore.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
March 27, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Concerning the bounty or allowance to fishing vessels in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where any fishing vessel of the United States has been, since the eighteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, prevented, by illegal capture or seizure, under authority, or pretence of authority, from any foreign government, from fishing at sea, for any part of the term of four months required by law to be employed by such vessel in fishing, in order to entitle the owner of such vessel to the bounty or allowance prescribed by law, the time of the unlawful detention of such vessel shall be computed as a part of the said four months, and such bounty or allowance shall be paid accordingly: Provided, That such vessel has, in all respects, complied with the requisites of the laws now in force.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 3, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Making appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the navy for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the following sums be, and they are hereby respectively appropriated, viz: for pay and subsistence of the officers and pay of the seamen, one million one hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars. For provisions, five hundred and eleven thousand dollars. For medicine, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, including the marine corps, twenty-five thousand dollars. For repairs of vessels, three hundred thousand dollars. For contingent expenses, three hundred thousand dollars. For repairs of navy yards, docks, and wharves, one hundred thousand dollars. For pay and subsistence of marine corps, seventy-three thousand dollars. For clothing the same, thirty-two thousand dollars. For military stores for the same, eleven hundred dollars. For contingent expenses for the same, sixteen thousand dollars. For the purchase of medals and swords, directed by different resolutions of Congress, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations hereinbefore made, shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
March 27, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For altering the time for holding the District Court for the District of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the District Court for the District of Virginia, which are now directed by law to be held on the twelfth day of April, in each year, shall hereafter be held for the said district, on the second day of April, in each year, except where such day shall occur on Sunday, when the term of the said Court shall commence and be held on the next succeeding day.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 4, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Edwards and John G. Stubbs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby directed, on equitable principles, to audit and settle the accounts of William Edwards and John G. Stubbs, for the respective expenses incurred under contracts entered into between Edward Tiffin, surveyor general of the United States, and John G. Stubbs, on the 25th day of August, one thousand eight and fifteen, for surveying lands in the Illinois territory; and the amount found to be due on such settlement shall be paid, respectively, to the said William Edwards and John G. Stubbs, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; Provided, that the sum to be allowed shall not exceed six hundred dollars in either case; And provided further, that no allowances shall be made to them, or either of them, for personal services by them rendered.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 3, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Bate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in the settlement of the accounts of John Bate, arising under the lease from the United States of the public salt works on the Wabash, in the Illinois territory, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make such allowance to the said John Bate, for the permanent improvements made by the said John Bate, as he shall think reasonable and just. And also to make such reduction in the rent stipulated to be paid by the said John Bate, as shall appear just and equitable, in consequence of any deterioration in the quality, or diminution in the quantity, of water of said saline, as may be proven to his satisfaction; as also such further allowance, as he

GRINDSTONES.

GATEWOOD & SMITH

Have just received a large quantity of GRINDSTONES, of various sizes, and excepted quality. June 3, 1818—tf.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
APRIL 27th, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the several acts of limitation here- tofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evidences of public debt, have been suspended for two years, by an act passed the 13th of April, 1818, of which the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT

To authorize the payment of certain certificates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled "An act making further provisions for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and so much of the act, entitled "An act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded and registered debt, credited on the books of the Treasury," passed the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as bars from settlement and allowance, certificates commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates, countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury, and, upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent, from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 3, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Making appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where any fishing vessel of the United States has been, since the eighteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and fifteen, prevented, by illegal capture or seizure, under authority, or pretence of authority, from any foreign government, from fishing at sea, for any part of the term of four months required by law to be employed by such vessel in fishing, in order to entitle the owner of such vessel to the bounty or allowance prescribed by law, the time of the unlawful detention of such vessel shall be computed as a part of the said four months, and such bounty or allowance shall be paid accordingly: Provided, That such vessel has, in all respects, complied with the requisites of the laws now in force.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 13, 1818—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

May 15—20.

Treasury Department,

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 10, 1818.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Proprietors of the old six per cent. Stock,

THAT the last payment on account of the Principal and Interest of the said Stock, will become due on the first of October next, ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day, at the Treasury and at the Loan Offices, having such Stock standing on their Books, to the Stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of the said Stock.

It is further made known for the information of the Proprietors of said old six per cent. Stock residing in foreign parts, that in order to obviate as far as practicable any inconvenience which might result by reason of loss at sea or otherwise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates authenticated by a Notary Public duly appointed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of Treasury.

May 1, 1818—22t

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 26th of March, 1815, entitled "an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," and an act passed the 3d of March, 1805, entitled "an act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory," and an act passed on the 25th of April, 1808, entitled "an act supplementing to an act regulating the grants of lands in the Territory of Michigan," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands in the land district of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed, and thereafter to be sold in the manner directed by the said acts.

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of certain lands south of the Tennessee river and in the district of Madison county, shall be held at Huntsville, in said county in Alabama Territory.

At the first Monday in July next, for the sale of the lands in ranges 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, south of the base line; on the first Monday of September next for the lands contained in ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, north of the base line; and on the first Monday in November next, for the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12, north of the base line, excepting such lands as are, or may be reserved in said district, by law, for the support of Schools, and for other purposes. The sales shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the first section of the lowest number of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 31st day of March, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Com'r. of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

April 24—23t

WAR DEPARTMENT,

PENSION OFFICE, MARCH 26, 1818.

Rules and regulations for substantiating claims to pensions, to be observed under the law of Congress of the 18th of March, 1818, viz:

The commissions of officers, and the discharges of the regular soldiers of the army of the Revolution, (if in existence) applying for pensions under the above act, will, in every instance, be furnished to the War Department; and the signatures of the respective Judges, certifying in these cases, must be attested by the seal of the Courts where such Judges preside. The person applying for pension to declare, under oath, before the Judge, that, from his reduced circumstances, he needs the assistance of his country for support.

JOHN GARDENER,

Chief Clerk, General Land Office.

APPROVED,

J. C. CALHOUN.

April 24—2t

LEXINGTON, May 1, 1818—tf (L.L.T.)

EDUCATION.

THE subscribers having lately employed FRANCIS F. MAURY and ROBERT N. SYRN, of Virginia, as Teachers, wish to receive a limited number of pupils, in addition to their own children. The course of instruction will commence immediately, and comprise the Latin, Greek and French Languages, English Grammar, and History, during the winter nights. The price of tuition will be \$50, paid quarterly. Board may be obtained low in this place. Mr. Maury will vouch for the qualifications of his assistant, Mr. Smith, and has brought with him letters from a number of the best informed gentlemen of Virginia, as testimonials of his own. Two of these letters are subjoined; others may be seen on application to Mr. Maury. Any further information may be obtained by letters directed to Owingsville, Bath county, and addressed to

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POETRY.

ODE TO HIS YELLOW WASHERWOMAN.

By ANTHONY PASQUIN, Esq.

In imitation of Horace.

MAIL! Priestess of the Sula, whose magic art
Can blanch whate'er you touch;—the caps or garters
And take the stains out from an o'er-worn shirt;
Oh! could you doas much for OUR DICTATORS!

Calm, as the southern breeze, you'll take my note
Of hand, as payment, when I've sign'd, and said it;
And not, like some fair tricksters, mean and proud,
Get in a passion, when they can't—get credit!

Should any strive to give you garters for coin,
Reject his overtures—That man's a sinner;
To laugh is wholesome, and to smile's genteel,
But goodness ne'er was grafted on a grinner!

If you trust such, beneath this worldly mask,
In any sense, or way, you'll never thrive;
They'll pluck you, as the Yankees serve their geese,
And leave you naked, while you are alive.

When you have wash'd my Sunday hose as white
As sulied snow; you'll drown the holes & mend 'em;
You don't as Tinkers at HEAD-QUARTERS set,
Make holes in Patriots' coats, but never mend 'em!

Could you wash off that atrabilious slime,
Which clogs the liver of the Fiend of Spain;

Bright angels might look down and bless your toil,
Though our MAGNIFICOS would writh with pain!

Go on, thou duncy Teaser of hard soap;

Though whit'-brownish cleanser of men's linen,
And tell those hordes of Priests, who preach for pay,
To purify the places which men sin in!

Then will I make the waters of your well,
As celebrated as BLENDSIDE RILLS;

For ev'ry THING is CELEBRATED now;

E'en Doctor D—'tself, who cures—or kills!

Lexington, June 9, 1818.

THE INDIAN WAR.

From the Georgia Journal, May 12.

Extracts of a letter from general Glasscock,
commanding the detachment of Georgia militia,
mainly in service, to the editors of this
paper, dated

HARTFORD, May 2, 1818.

"I am happy to inform you, that my command has safely arrived at this place, having encountered difficulties almost insurmountable. The object of the expedition being accomplished, we were permitted to return via Micksasukie—having no meat on hand, it was all important to make a forced march to Fort Early; the men were called upon to know whether they were willing to risk themselves upon what corn they had, which amounted to about six days' rations; it was determined that they were. We, therefore, on the 20th of April, took up the line of March, and on arriving at Micksasukie, a number of our men were almost worn out with fatigue and hunger. Providence, it appeared, smiled upon us; our pilot, who was an Indian, observing a small trail, pursued it for some distance, and arrived at a hut which had not been discovered on our advance. It contained fifty or sixty bushels of corn; every countenance which had, but a few moments before, been marked with despair, was completely brightened; a spirit of animation flashed throughout the line; but it proved only temporary, for when arriving near the ferry, opposite Chehaw, where we expected a plentiful supply of beef, information reached us that the Chehaw village was destroyed, and that it could not be procured. Never were my feelings more shocked than on the receipt of this news. My adjutant, major Robinson, who was in our advance with a small detachment of men for the purpose of supplying provisions, sent a runner to get the Indians, who from fear were lying out, to come in, assuring them they would receive protection. Five of them were prevailed upon to do so, and, on my arrival at the river, I found them there, and obtained from them twenty-four head of cattle, but for which many of my command would not have been able to reach Fort Early under four or five days, having suffered so materially from hunger.

To say more to you than I have already on the subject of the friendship of the Indians in the Chehaw town, appears to be almost useless. If ever there was a transaction calculated to blast the reputation of the state, and throw a shade of censure on an officer, it is the destruction of that town, and the circumstances relating thereto. I have had an interview with the officer commanding Fort Early (captain Bothwell) and his lieutenant, Mr. Jones, who was present at the massacre, as well as with some of the Indians, and, from what comes within my own knowledge, I have no hesitation in saying it is an unwarrantable act. What, permit me to ask, must be the feeling of every individual when informed, that in passing through that town, we not only obtained a large quantity of supplies for the use of the army, but had to leave some of our sick under the protection of those very people; and that forty out of about eighty of that particular town were regularly mustered in the service of the United States, and have been and were rendering important services at the time their property was destroyed, and in all probability some of their nearest relations murdered. In fact, it has been represented, from a source which admits of no doubt, that one of the Indians from Fort Scott, who was on a furlough, was killed in the affray; major Howard, an Indian whose fidelity has never been doubted—an Indian who in the most hazardous time accompanied Major Woodward to Fort Gaines; he, even after the firing and murder commenced, conscious of his friendship, stepped from within his doors, in front of the line, with the flag of friendship; it was not respected; a general fire was made; he fell and was bayoneted. If such acts as these be tolerated, security can never be given to our frontiers, unless there be a general extermination. Already has the life of one man been forfeited. Three men who were left at Fort Scott sick, obtained a furlough, and not being apprised of the destruction of the town, passed through the place. On arriving at the river, one of them, in obtaining a canoe for the purpose of crossing, was killed; the other two immediately returned; one of them only has arrived—it is apprehended the other is lost. On my

arrival at Fort Early, finding that no express had been sent on, I immediately procured one and have sent it to Fort Scott, apprising the commanding officer of that post of the circumstances, and guarding him against suffering his men to come off in such parties; an express has also been sent on to Gen. Jackson and Gen. Gaines."

It is the intention of the Agent (Gen. Mitchell) to convene the Creek Indians without delay, and give them a talk relative to the attack on the Chehaw village. He hopes, by offering a suitable recompence for the property destroyed, to be able to satisfy them, and thus prevent them from taking revenge on innocent persons.

From all that has come to our knowledge respecting the attack on the Chehaws, we have no hesitation in saying, that the officer who commanded the expedition should be forthwith tried by a military tribunal—propriety, justice to the character of the State, as well as the reputation of the officer, call for the investigation.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CHEHAW VILLAGE.

From the Milledgeville Reflector.

Mr. Pearre has politely favored us with the following account of the destruction of the Chehaw village—"On the 28th, we reached Jimmy's town, a part of the old Chehaw village; and here we were informed of one of the most infamous outrages that ever disgraced the human form. It would even give a darker shade to the blackest deeds of an Algerine pirate. On our near approach to the village we saw a party of mounted warriors retiring very fast into the swamp, and sent on our pilot ahead to inform them we were friends, and would not injure them. He did not succeed in overtaking them, but found another party at the landing, who had come in for provisions. When we approached, they appeared friendly, but very much alarmed.—We enquired for provisions, having none among us, and were told that they had none. They informed us, that their town had been attacked and destroyed: that their warriors were lying out, and that they had only come to get something to eat. We were struck with astonishment at the fact; but could get no information of the cause, or of the authors of this base transaction. All we could learn was, that a party of mounted men had entered their town with a white flag, and fired on them, while the hand of friendship was extended to them; that they had killed old Howard with six other men, and three females, an old woman, a girl and a child: that they had burnt all their houses, plundered every thing they could lay their hands on, and made a precipitate retreat. Of the cause they were as ignorant as we were. They expressed no sentiment of hostility, but relied on the justice of our government for reparation, and seemed to think it would be amicably settled, and here I hope government will not disappoint them. We informed them we were confident government could not have authorised the measure, and that the commanding general was entirely unapprised of it; that general Glasscock, at the head of the Georgia Militia, was in their neighborhood, and would afford them protection, and that they might safely call in their warriors, old men, women and children, which they did. On our arrival at Fort Early we were informed of the facts. A Mr. Wright who was elected in Savannah, to command a company of militia from that place, which afterwards, in consequence of his being sick and unable to command, elected the first lieutenant to command the company, who was regularly mustered into service as the captain of that company, and is now in command of the company in the United States' service—he (Wright) came to Hartford, reported himself as a captain in the service, assumed the command of some cavalry and infantry, ordered out for the protection of the frontier, obtained permission of the governor of this State, to burn Pheonie's and Hoponie's town, which general Jackson had passed by, and permitted to stand, and with this command wanted to immortalize his name, (in which I fear he has too fatally succeeded) went on disregarding orders, permission and instructions—left Pheonie's town to his left on the river—stopt ten miles short of Hoponie's, and commenced a most wanton and unprovoked attack on the old men, women and children of a town, the friendship of whose inhabitants to the people of the United States had never been doubted since the revolution, and whose warriors, with the exception of a few who were out hunting, followed Jackson to the field, to chastise the enemies of our country, who liberally shared in the fatigues and privations of the campaign, and were actually engaged in the service of the United States, when this band, more barbarous than the savage Indians, were firing on their mothers, their wives and their children, who were remaining at their homes secure in protection from the whites, and participating no solicitude, only for the return of their sons, their husbands, and their brothers, and anticipating the happiness which that event would bring with it; and while their old chief, whose silvery head and tottering limbs might have begotten pity, even in the most savage beast of the forest, and whose services to the country should have procured the good will of all, stood exposed to the fire of a whole battalion, with the flag of peace extended, begging mercy, and making the most solemn asseverations of his peaceable intentions, and that he wished no war. Even after he had fallen on his knees, he held the flag extended, and begged for mercy—but inhumanity stopped not here—he was again fired at, and after they murdered him, the ornaments were torn from his ears."

General Jackson, it is said, has notified the governor of Pensacola of his wish to transport to the head of the Bay of Escambia, a supply of provisions for the American troops in that quarter; and that he shall regard his refusal as an act of hostility.

Georgia Journal.

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 5.

In our last paper, we briefly noticed the issue of the late expedition against the Chehaw Indians. Since then, the official account of that affair has been received, and will be found below. Respecting the policy of this expedition, there are various opinions; and with regard to its tragical result, many contradictory statements. It is ascertained, and so far as we have heard it expressed, public opinion favors the belief, that the town destroyed was friendly; and some of its warriors are stated to be now with the army under general Jackson. On all subjects, but more particularly on one which has excited much interest and feeling through the country, it is our duty, as faithful purveyors of intelligence, to collect facts, so far as we are able, and lay them before the public. With that view, the annexed documents are inserted; and we shall cheerfully give a place to any other statement, calculated to shed light on an occurrence involved in great doubt and uncertainty.

We are authorized to state, that the executive has been long since convinced, by information derived from respectable sources, of the hostile disposition of the Indians, living in the neighborhood of Fort Early, on the Flint river—particularly those under the influence of the Chiefs Pheonie and Hoponie. To prevent the apprehensions of the frontier, and prevent depredations in future, captain Wright of the militia stationed at Hartford, with such volunteers as he could assemble, was directed to chastise the towns above named. Unfortunately, the detachment, it is believed, was misled, either by the ignorance or design of the guides, and fell on the old Chehaw town, (supposed to be friendly) which was laid in ashes, and many of its wretched inhabitants put to death.—*Journal.*

HARTFORD, (O.) April 25, 1818.

His Excellency—Governor Baldwin.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that according to your orders, I took up the line of march from this place on the 21st instant, with captain Robinson's and Rogers' companies of mounted gun-men, captain Dean's and Child's infantry, together with two detachments under lieutenants Cooper and Jones, capt. Thomason as adjutant, in all about 270 effective men.

On the night of the 22d, I crossed Flint river, and at day break advanced with caution against the Chehaw town. The advanced guard, when within half a mile of the town, took an Indian prisoner, who was attending a drove of cattle, and on examination found some of them to be the property of a Mr. McDuffy, who was present of Telfair county.

The town was attacked between 11 and 12 o'clock, with positive orders not to injure the women or children, and in the course of two hours the whole was in flames; they made some little resistance, but to no purpose.

From the most accurate accounts, 24 warriors were killed, and owing to the doors of some of the houses, being inaccessible to our men, and numbers of guns being fired at us through the crevices, they were set on fire; in consequence of which, numbers were burnt to death in the houses, in all probability from 40 to 50 was their total loss; some considerable number of warriors made their escape, by taking to a thick swamp; a very large parcel of powder, found in the town, was destroyed. It is supposed their chief is among the slain. The town is laid completely desolate, without the loss of a single man. We crossed the Flint to Fort Early the same evening, making a complete march of 31 miles (exclusive of destroying the town) in 24 hours.

The conduct of the officers and soldiers on this occasion (as well as on all others) was highly characteristic of the patriotism and bravery of the Georgians in general. I am, sir, with respect, your most obedient human servant,

OBED. WRIGHT, capt.
Geo. drafted militia commanding.

Copy of a letter from Judge Strong to the governor of Georgia, dated

HARTFORD, April 27, 1818.

Sir—On my route to Telfair and back, inquiring on the frontier, I took much pains to ascertain the disposition of the towns below Chehaw, and, from a variety of corroborating facts, I have no doubt but that a majority of their warriors are hostile, and have done most of the mischief on our borders. A part, if not all of the Chehaw towns, are also hostile; some were painted, and the cattle of different citizens found there, which had been driven off by the Indians. The recent occurrence there puts their disposition out of the question—there can be no doubt but they will do all the injury they can. As an individual, therefore, I feel desirous that ample means should be placed in captain Wright's, or some other officer's hands, to fight and beat the Indians below Chehaw, and destroy their towns. In haste, from the Bench.

C. B. STRONG.

Misses. Grantlands.
I find some people are misled, or under wrong impressions, as to the late expedition to the Nation, supposing the town destroyed by captain Wright's detachment, (acting under the orders of the Executive) was actually friendly. As an officer commanding a volunteer corps on that occasion, I feel it my duty to state, that when the army, appeared within half a mile of the town, we found an Indian herding cattle, the most of which appeared to be white people's marks and brands. Mr. McDuffie, of Telfair, attached to my corps, swore to one cow as the property of his master, and taken away from near where the late depredation on the frontier of Telfair was committed. We found in the town a rifle gun, known to be the one taken away from a man by the name of Burch, who fell in the before-mentioned skirmish. When we determined to attack the town, positive orders were given to spare the women and children, and all such as claimed protection; which was strictly enforced by the officers, as far as practicable, or came within my observation. My troops were directed to advance on the right of the town, which was done speedily. On our approach, and before a man of my company fired a gun, the Indians, from sink or cave near the path we were in, fired apparently 12 or 15 guns at my men; the bullets were distinctly heard by all, and slightly felt by two or three of the men. Some of the Indians found in the town were painted; all I saw evinced a disposition to fight or escape. We killed 24 warriors, and burnt the town, agreeably to orders. A considerable

number of new British muskets, carbines, &c. were destroyed—in nearly all the houses there were explosions of gun-powder. The Indian we found herding cattle informed us, that Hoponie resided there, and was then in the town; I am not certain whether he was slain or not. In possession of the last Indian killed, who was painted red, was found two letters, one from col. Milton, the other from major Minion, both addressed to general Gaines, the seals of which were broken.

JACOB ROBINSON.

April 30, 1818.

The following is a copy of the Orders issued by the Executive to capt. Wright.

*Head-Quarters, Georgia, 3
Milledgeville, April 19, 1818.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Executive having received information, through sources which cannot be doubted, that the wanton and cruel murders so frequently committed on the frontier inhabitants of this state, and which are almost daily practised by the savages, ascertained to be the *Phemone* and *Hoponie*, inhabitants of two small villages of their names, or near Flint River, who have during the late hostilities endeavoured to conceal their blood-thirsty and hostile disposition under a cloak of friendship—And the combined regular and militia force under Major General Jackson being too far advanced into the heart of the Creek Nation to admit of any speedy operations against them from that quarter; the commander in chief of the state deems it expedient for the safety of the frontier inhabitants, and to prevent further depredations by them, that a sufficient military force should be marched immediately against those towns, to effect their complete destruction; and for the speedy accomplishment of which, capt. Obed. Wright, commanding as senior officer of the militia stationed on the frontier, will order captains Dean and Cliles, who are stationed at different points on the Ocmulgee, to proceed immediately with their respective commands to Hartford, or such other place as he shall deem expedient, between that place and Fort Early, with the exception of a small guard placed under the command of a subaltern or non-commissioned officer, to defend the posts they now occupy; he is also authorised to receive such companies as may voluntarily join him. Captain Timo. L. Rogers, commanding a volunteer troop of Light Dragoons in Jones, and capt. John Permenter, commanding a volunteer company of riflemen in Twiggs' county will join captain Wright at Hartford. So soon as the respective companies shall have arrived at that place, capt. Wright will proceed with the whole to Fort Early, where he is authorised to call on capt. Bothwell, or the commanding officer of that station, for the whole of his command, except so many as are actually necessary for its immediate protection. The utmost precaution will be necessary to the accomplishment of this important object, and to effect which, it will be necessary that a profound secrecy be observed, and that the expedition be prosecuted with the greatest possible dispatch, as this is the only probable means of obtaining an effectual and decisive victory over an enemy who will not come into contact on equal terms.

*By order of the Commander in Chief,
E. WOOD, Secretary.*

From South America.

*From the City of Washington Gazette.
THE WAR IN VENEZUELA.*

Admiral Brion, under the date of April 12, from St. Bartholomew, communicates officially, to Don Clementi, that he arrived there from the Oronoco, with a squadron of the republic; that great success had crowded their arms; that Morillo had arrived at Porto Cabello, wounded, having left the wreck of his army at Valencia. He was just going to hoist a flag on board a 36 gun ship, from London, and sail directly for Ligua, where he expected the victorious Bolivar would be ready to receive him.

Admiral Brion also communicates a report from Commandant Diaz, giving information of the surrender of St. Fernando on the Oronoco, to the naval and military forces of the republic, on the 6th of Feb. 1818, with only a trifling loss: 7 gun-boats, 5 sloops, 5 row-boats, many muskets and military stores, fell into the hands of the patriots—500 of the garrison who abandoned the fort in the night, were overtaken the next day by general Paez, in the woods of Veracara, about nine miles from St. Fernando, dispersed, and scarcely 200 escaped; many of them since joined the Patriots: these successes clear the plains of the enemy, and secure a free intercourse with the interior provinces.

The transportation of the army on its route to attack Morillo, is thus given in a bulletin, dated 12th Feb. 1818, at headquarters, before Calabozo: "The army of Guiana, commanded by the supreme chief, commenced its march from the city of Angostura to the Apure, on the 21st December, 1817, part by water in the flotilla, and part on the left margin of the Oronoco, till they reached the mouth of the Pao, where they were joined by the division of general Monagas; passing to the right bank of the Apure, the army was joined in Cajaera, by the division of cavalry of general Sireno, and after which they repassed to the left bank of the Apure, a few miles above its mouth; and the division of geographically, and the perpendicularly, in their front; so that at first they did not appear any point by which they could be approached with a sufficient front to make an impression; after a short reconnoitring, the plan of attack was determined; our infantry was formed into columns, and in spite of all the difficulties which the position presented, they moved on in a firm phalanx, the guard of honor of the supreme chief claiming the honor to lead, which was cheerfully conceded, and they led on with an intrepidity worthy of patriots and veterans; the battalions of Apure and Barlovento were formed into two columns, and no sooner had the first column entered the defile, than these two followed, and directing themselves against different points, a most terrible action took place. The first column would have forced the defile in the first instance, without the aid of the two columns reserved, had there not been some delay in the arrival of the cavalry at the moment appointed, where they were directed to act on the enemy's rear; the leading column was therefore obliged to wait some time for their arrival; but the enemy, impeded by the coolness and order of the leading column, found it necessary to retire; which he did precipitately, leaving 150 prisoners, and the ground covered with his dead and wounded; and continued his retreat by the route of Barboas, where he arrived the same night, and at this moment he is in rapid march to Comatagua.—Such has been the precipitancy of his retreat, that his troops have no time for rest, and the European Spanish soldiers, unable to sustain the fatigues, are found on the whole line of his route, exhausted, and unable to march, surrendering themselves our prisoners.

The following were the dispositions of the enemy:—The right composed of the regiment of hussars of Ferdinand VII., the regiments of infantry of the Union and of Navarre: their left was composed of the regiment of Castile (infantry) and some irregular levies. The enemy's hussars attempted to

the rocky mountains, which in some places are perpendicular, it is a stupendous work; but it fails at last to answer the great object for which it was intended, being only partially distributed in fountains through the city. It was completed in the year 1748, as appeared by an inscription on a pillar of granite placed at its source.

But it is time to bid adieu to the capital of Brazil, and to the mountains that surround it. I mentioned in a former letter that I had no political news worth detailing—nor did I see much to attach me to the climate, the government, or the people of that extraordinary country.

The event of proclaiming a king, the first who was ever proclaimed on the American shores, I was a witness to. The sight of his *majesty* thus exalted, with the royal family of Braganza, all glittering in gold, and sparkling with diamonds, while it excited the reverence of the gaping multitude, had a very different effect upon me. Were I to hazard a conjecture, from the little it has been in my power to learn since I have reached this southern department of the great American continent, it would be, that the throne of this newly erected monarch stands on a tottering foundation.

We sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 9th ultimo, and after a delightful run of 10 days entered the Rio de la Plata.

On the 20th we anchored off the small island of *Hores*, which gave me an opportunity to explore it, while the commissioners and officers of the Congress frigate amused themselves with murdering seals, the only inhabitants found here.

The next day we anchored off Montevideo, which is pleasantly situated on an elevated peninsula, formed by two bays, on the north side of the river, about 120 miles from its mouth, and the same distance from Buenos Ayres.

After remaining five days at Montevideo, and considering it unsafe on account of the navigation to ascend the river with the Congress, the commissioners, captain Sinclair, &c. came up in a Buenos Ayrean brig, and safely reached the most distant port of our destination on the 28th ultimo. I am not yet of course prepared to say much about this city on this country; but I will say, that I already feel myself more at home than I did at Rio de Janeiro. I do feel myself among a people more like ourselves.

At Rio, I could take no interest in anything but the peaceable productions of nature—here the people interest me, and I have voluntarily caught a little of their enthusiasm. Different and strange as they are in their language and habits from our countrymen—compared with those of the above named *royal city*, there is a vast difference. Something like the air of *sacred freedom* is really to be felt here.

The sullen gloom of despotism has at least been banished from the countenance of these people; and I do hope, and more firmly believe than I ever did, that they will ultimately succeed in establishing their independence upon a republican basis. Notwithstanding their inferiority to us, I think I can safely say that there is as much difference between the political state of those born in this country and in Old Spain, as there was between the English and Anglo-Americans at the commencement of the revolution.

They know more of us and our institutions than I had imagined—they read, think and observe, and hence we are received by them as brethren—but they have doubtless much yet to learn, and I fear much to suffer, before they arrive at the enjoyment of that state of tranquillity and security which we so fortunately possess. That they have greatly improved within the last 10 or 15 years no one can deny, and this affords the best evidence that they will continue to improve, until they reach that summit of political perfection, which I cannot but flatter myself, the whole American continent is destined to obtain. How desirable is such an event in the present state of the old world!—It would be pleasing to pursue this subject farther, and to advance reasons for the opinions stated above, (which to some, I suppose, would appear extravagant,) but I have not leisure."

A GREAT SEA SERPENT.

The following is a very interesting account of the Sea Serpent seen on Saturday last. The respectability of the source of the annexed certificates, places the matter beyond a doubt—and we think Capt. Woodward has had a more minute view of this Serpent, than it was possible for any one to have had of the one seen last summer, off Cape Ann.]

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Joseph Woodward, master of the schooner Adamant, of Hingham, on my passage from Penobscot to Hingham, on Saturday last, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Agemonticus bearing W. N. W. ten leagues distance, discovered something on the surface of the water, apparently about the size of a ship's long boat. Supposing it to be the wreck of some vessel, I made towards it; and on my approaching it, to my surprise and that of my crew, discovered it to be a monstrous Sea Serpent—as we approached him, he threw himself into a coil* and darted himself forward with amazing velocity—the wind being ahead, it became necessary to stand on the other tack, and as we approached him again, he threw himself into a coil as before, and came across our bows at not more than sixty feet distance.

Having a gun charged with a ball and shot, I discharged the contents of it at his head. The ball and shot were distinctly heard to strike and rebound as though fired against a rock—he, however, shook his head and tail most terribly—* he again threw himself into a coil, and came towards us with his mouth wide open. In the mean time I had charged my gun, and intended to have discharged the contents of it into his mouth; but he came so near us, I was fearful of the consequences, and withheld it—he came

close under the bows of the schooner, and had she not been kept away, must have come on board of us—he sunk down under the vessel, his head a considerable distance on one side of the vessel, and his tail the other—he played around us about five hours—I and my crew had probably the best opportunity of seeing him that has occurred—I judge him to be, at least, twice the length of my schooner—one hundred and thirty feet—his head was about the size of a ship's long boat, say fourteen feet—his body, below the neck, at least six feet diameter—his head was large in proportion to his body—his tail was formed like a squid's—his body was of a dark color, and resembled the joints of a shark's back bone—his gills were about twelve feet from the end of his head, and his whole appearance was most terrific.

His manner of throwing himself into a coil, appeared to be done by contracting his body in a number of places in a perpendicular direction, and placing his tail so as to throw himself forward with great force—he could contract and throw himself in any direction, with apparently the greatest ease and most astonishing celerity.

JOSEPH WOODWARD.

Hingham, May 12, 1818.
Having read the above statement of captain Woodward, we certify to the correctness of it.

PETER HOLMES,
JOHN MAYO.

Plymouth, ss. May 12, 1818.
Personally appeared, Joseph Woodward, Peter Holmes and John Mayo, and made oath, that the above statement by them subscribed, is just and true—before me,

JOTHAM LINCOLN, Jr. J. P.

*The word "coil" does not exactly represent the idea of the Serpent's appearance; but from a more particular description given by captain Woodward, it was of an undulatory appearance.

LONDON, APRIL 7.
Republicanism in France.—A private communication from Paris, dated the 2d inst. and from a quarter which we have found to be generally correct, says—

"There has been formed at Paris a political club, under the presidency of old General La Fayette. The number of its members at present amounts to 36. It is not a loose association, like that of the Italiereaux, Messrs. Laffite, Perrier, or Devilliers, but a club eminently political, where the highest questions of state are discussed.

"Among the principal members are mentioned Messrs. Lanjuinais and the Duc de Broglie, peers of France, the deputies D'Argenson, Bhuvelin, Dupont D'Eure, and Bignon, the men of letters, Benjamin Constant, Jay, Rojous and Aignau.

"In one of the last meetings of this club, the members discussed the advantages of a republican government, like that of the United States, and it was unanimously agreed that it was the best possible government, far superior to the highly boasted government of Great Britain. *Intention it with regret, but I am forced to confess, that the republican party makes considerable progress in France, and especially at Paris.*"

EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY.
From the Cork Reporter of April 14.
An extract of a letter from a gentleman at Mascali, near Mount Etna, dated February 22, 1818, says—You will no doubt be anxious to hear from me on this distressing occasion. This place and Giarre have not sustained the least injury, but all around us is one scene of distress. We here understand that Nola and Syracuse have sustained considerable damage in lives and buildings; as far as Catania, most of the houses are more or less damaged, but no lives lost; the Elephant Hotel is partly destroyed. Acitana is one third destroyed, and a number of lives lost.—St. Antonio, lives lost and great part of the town destroyed. Nicolosi, Lapidera, Trecastagno and Viagrande, partially damaged.—Pas de Pomo, and all that part considerably damaged in stores and houses; Saffarana, part of the church fell in, and killed every person in it, say about sixty persons, and the three priests attending the service. Saffarana is about four miles from this. From thence to St. Alpoiz one scene of desolation, and from thence to Piedmont and Randazzo. It is further stated that Luctini, Bronte, and all that part are considerable sufferers. In fact, we know not yet the extent of the injury done; but what we know is more extensive than the earthquake that destroyed Messina.—The devastation is general, and I fear, not yet finished.—I look upon this to be the forerunner of an eruption.—The first shock was on Friday, at half past 7 p. m. most violent; its motion was perpendicular; at midnight a second; about five in the morning a third. This morning, about four, another; and at half past five a second; and at noon a third; but slight.—For these two nights here and at Giarre, the population have remained in the streets, with temporary sheds, and casks with the heads out. Giarre is like an Indian town.

In Italy, literary studies continue to be assiduously cultivated. 30 vols. of choice metaphysical works are announced at Milan.

MARRIED.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, May 19, by the Rev. Mr. Hurley, Mr. JAMES W. PALMER, Bookseller, of this town, to Miss MARY BREAN.

In Mount sterling, on the 31st ult. Mr. JACOB STEER, to Miss PEGGY WOLF, all of that borough.

Thos' magic and witchcraft have long passed away.

Still in nature does natural magic appear,

Or else we should never behold in one day,

A wolf in an instant transformed to a sheep.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

HENRY CLAY, Esq. is a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

The London Courier, of a late date reminds England of "the zeal and activity with which America is pursuing her plan of naval aggrandizement," not with a view "to excite peevish jealousies or suspicions, but only to awaken a proper caution, which should contemplate future contingencies." Naval aggrandizement is not the object of America; her purpose, in a gradual increase of her navy, is to enable her to defend her commerce and her maritime rights, and to protect her coasts and harbors, in future wars, from incendiary depredations, as well as from open and honorable attacks. This is strictly a defensive policy; and if, in adhering to it with vigilance and zeal, our naval power should be exalted, as it probably will be, England may thank her own insults and injuries, and not our ambition, as the cause.

DECENCY AND PRINCIPLE!

We find in a late number of the paper called "The Enquirer," which we believe is published in Richmond, Virginia, the following paragraph. We transcribe it, in order to exhibit to our plain republican readers, the *modesty, the good manners, and principle* of a Virginia Editor, who has hitherto, we learn, put in no small claim to decency of editorial style, and to orthodox republicanism.

"We cannot waste our powder upon the Editors of the "Frankfort Gazette" and the "Lexington Reporter"—Yet let Messrs. Norrell and Smith take care. Stupidity may sometimes do mischief. There are some *good* natured friends, who may do Mr. Clay more harm than they are capable of doing him good."

This article is all *powder*, and no *shot*. It has flashed only to demonstrate the unskillfulness of the marksman. In truth, Mr. Ritchie has "wasted" his "powder" on the occasion, to no purpose, except to produce a recoil on himself.

In reference to the imputed "stupidity" of the Reporter and Gazette, and the profane expression in the above *chaste* and *classical* paragraph, we have only to remark, that this sort of language is disgraceful only to the person who uses it, and is a poor substitute for argument and truth.

Among the principal members are mentioned Messrs. Lanjuinais and the Duc de Broglie, peers of France, the deputies D'Argenson, Bhuvelin, Dupont D'Eure, and Bignon, the men of letters, Benjamin Constant, Jay, Rojous and Aignau.

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had risen pretty high, in a pond, on the common. 'Tis a pity the Boston printers can find nothing better than these marvellous tales, for the amusement of their readers. On the Eastern Edge of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, a ship amid islands of ice has been struck by lightning. Mr. FARMER DEWEES is appointed Cashier of the Lexington Branch Bank. The militia attached to Jackson's army are returning home. William Pinkney, late minister to Russia, and family, have arrived at Baltimore. He has left his son CHARLES charge of affairs at St. Petersburg. The allied troops are to be withdrawn from France in November, and an army of 60,000 men stationed on the borders of the French territory, to be held in readiness to concentrate at Paris, if necessary, to support the *divine right* of Louis to the throne of France. The French people are burdened with the support of these troops. Mr. TEN CATE, chargé des affaires to the United States from the Netherlands, having been called to the exercise of other functions under his sovereign, the viscount de QUARÉ, of Brabant, has been appointed to succeed him. William Cobbett has offered himself to the Freemen of Coventry, as a candidate to represent that city in Parliament. It was estimated in England, that upwards of 3000 souls were lost on the coasts of France and England during the late gales. The small pox has appeared at Ruddell's Mill, Bourbon county. Its spread ought to be prevented. The U. S. squadron continues in the Mediterranean. The Commercial Bank of Louisville has had its subscription filled.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.

Letters have been received in town to the 1st inst. from Fort Montgomery, which state that a small party of U. S. troops, under the command of Lieut. Eddy, whilst ascending the Escambia with provisions, were attacked with a sudden and unexpected volley of small arms from a body of Indians, by which one of the soldiers was killed and two severely wounded. As soon as intelligence of this event reached Fort Montgomery, Major W. Youngs put himself at the head of a detachment amounting to 74 men, comprehending regulars, militia and Indians, and set off in quest of the enemy. In the vicinity of bayou Texar, he encountered and routed them, with the loss on his side of only one soldier killed. That of the enemy, in killed, wounded and prisoners was 30: the remainder, to the number of 87, sued for peace, and they were sent to the interior of the Creek nation. Bayou Texar is not laid down on any map that we are acquainted with. We believe it flows from the east into the bay of Escambia.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

BANK OF LEXINGTON.

We negligently omitted to state in our last number circulated in town, the officers and directors of this bank—they are as follows: John W. Hunt, President. Elisha Warfield, Patterson Bain, Thomas January, Thomas Bodley, Eliza L. Winter, Richard Higgins, Gabriel Tandy, Charles Carr. Directors. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Cashier; JOHN L. MARTIN, first Clerk; and WILLIAM C. BELL, second. The bank went into operation on Monday; discount days, Tuesday and Friday. The bank is a solid one, and will, we think, be well administered.

Approved.

J. C. CALHOUN,

Secretary of War.

The publishers of the laws of the United States will give the above insertion in their respective papers for two months, and send in their accounts to the War Department for adjustment.

June 12—13.

By the President of the United States.

W. H. CRAWFORD,

J. C. CALHOUN,

B. W. CROWNINGSHIELD.

Washington City, May 27, 1818.

ENR. DEPT., Pension-Office, May 27, 1818.

NOTICE.

IT is expected that the Judges will certify, as well to the reduced circumstances, as to the continued service of nine months, required by the law of the 18th March 1818: and pensions will invariably be refused, unless the declarations of the applicants shall be accompanied by such certificates. The applications for pensions belonging to New Hampshire, New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, will be delayed until further evidence of their service shall have been received from the several executive offices.

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ENGRAVING,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, ex-ecuted by

J. O. LEWIS.

Orders will be received at Mr. C. Wickliffe's, and attended to with neatness and despatch.

June 12—16.

Wm. R. Morton, & Co.
In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex
 HAVE on hand, a large assortment of **MERCHANDISE**, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the **DRY GOODS LINE**, **GROCERIES**, of the best quality, and every variety of **LINEN, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENSWARE**.
Also, best manufactured PITTSBURGH NAILS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
 All of which will be sold on the best terms. Lexington, Feb. 21—tf.

FOR SALE.

A FIVE ACRE LOT on which there is a new BRICK HOUSE situated between James Haggard Esq. and the house formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Martin: the terms will be one third in hand the balance in one and two years: it is thought unnecessary to give a description of the convenience and utility of this property, as persons wishing to purchase would wish to view it, which they may do upon application to the subscriber.

WILLIAM ROSS.

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE Proprietors being interested in the store of HUBBARD B. SMITH, & CO., have declined retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the Mill; a constant supply of those articles will be kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms. Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel, can be supplied on application, either at the Mill or Store, and Whiskey by the barrel, or larger quantity, can be had at all times.

They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the current price will be given. They also want a number of young Hogs, for which they will give a fair price.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1813—tf.

ELEGANT CARPETING.

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, which they offer at a very reduced price.

Lexington, April 23—tf.

THE FAYETTE Paper Manufacturing Co.

HAVE opened an Office on Mill street, in Lexington, where it is their intention to keep a complete assortment of Paper—and where all orders for that article will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. The highest price given for fine Rags.

THOMAS JANUARY, Pres. F. M. Co.

March 20—tf.

THE DRUG STORE,

Late of Major J. M. McCalla,
(corner of short & market-streets.)

WILL in future be conducted by Doctor CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of the house of McCalla, Gaines & Co. They have on hand, and are importing, a very extensive supply of

Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no hesitation in believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may frequent them with their calls.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to, by

CLOUD & GAINES.

Lexington, Oct. 4—40—tf

WATCHES.

THE subscribers have just received, Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches.

Among which are a few for LADIES, for sale at the Philadelphia Prices. ALSO, 1 Geneva Assortment of

MERCHANDISE, by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash, or notes at a short date.

TILFORD, TROTTER, & Co.

Lexington, Dec. 13—tf.

HEMP.

THE subscribers wish to purchase FORTY TONS OF HEMP, to be delivered in the next year.

W.M. R. MORTON & CO.

Lexington, Dec. 27—tf.

DOCTOR ROSS,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has permanently settled in Lexington, in the house lately occupied by Chas. Humphreys, esq. as an office, second door above the Reporter Book-store, on Jordan's row—he has determined to attend upon families by the year; and they will find it much to their advantage to engage him in that way—he will attend upon all families residing within the town limits, at two dollars per head.

Lex. March 13—tf.

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn. Jan. 1—tf.

GLASS.

A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved GLASS, just received and for sale, by SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacturers.

They have also on hand a large supply of GLASS, by the box, to suit retail stores, at the late Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the usual credit for approved paper.

The above articles were all manufactured by Bakerwell, Page & Bakerwell, of Pittsburgh. Lexington, Jan. 31—tf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky, passed at the last session, the subscribers, who have been appointed commissioners by the Fayette county court, will proceed on the 3d Monday in July next, on the premises, to make sale to the highest bidder, of a **LOT OF LAND** in Lexington, belonging to the heirs of George Adams, dec'd. situated on Main and Short streets. This lot has buildings on each street, and therefore will admit of a convenient division to suit purchasers. To be sold on 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

C. HUMPHREYS, R. E. YEAGER, P. B. LIV.

MAY 8—tf.

Blanks of every Description, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ALLUVION MILLS AND BAKE HOUSE.

THESE MILLS are now in full operation, doing very handsome work. Any quantity of Flour of the first quality, may be had at any time, by the barrel or small quantity.

Superfine Flour, by the barrel, \$6
Fine do do 5 25
Ship Stuff, per 100 lbs. 1 50
Shorts, per bushel, 0 17
Bran, per ditto, 0 12

THE BAKING BUSINESS

Is also carried on together with the Mills, where every quantity of BREAD may be had of all kinds, to wit—Loaf Bread, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Pilot and Navy Bread.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

April 3—tf

AUCTION OFFICE.

Jeremiah Neave & Son, INFORM their friends that they have connected with their COMMISSION BUSINESS, the selling of MERCANDISE regularly at AUCTION, when consigned to them for that purpose. Cincinnati, Oct. 11—tf

Genuine Spanish Segars,

A ND fresh Rapee and Macuba SNUFF, manufactured by Hamilton, just received and for sale, by

SAM. THOMPSON & CO.
By the box or keg, a Philadelphia prices, and carriage; or at a small advance, by retail.

Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

LEGHORN BONNETS.

Ms. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies, that she has just received from PHILADELPHIA, a SUPPLY of ELEGANT LEGHORN AND

WHITE CHIP BONNETS.

WHICH she now offers for sale, at her Millinery Store, on Main street, Lexington, where they are invited to call, and see for themselves.

N. B.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, of respectable connections, are wanted as APPRENTICES to the Millinery Business.

April 10—tf

GROCERIES.

Smith and Tadd,
Are now receiving from New-Orleans, by the Steam Boat Governor Shelly,

Fresh assortment of the various articles IN THE GROCERY LINE.

WHICH they offer at low prices to wholesale or retail customers, at their store on Cheapside. One of the firm selected the articles in the Orleans' market, in the months of March and April last; they can therefore assure the public that they are of the best quality.

May 29—tf

REMOVAL.

Thomas E. Boswell & Co.

HAVE removed from Short street, to that large and convenient store, corner of Main and Mill streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. C. & M. D. Richardson, and directly opposite the Branch Bank of the United States, where they have on hand a general assortment of

MERCHANDISE.

Selected for this market, which they offer for sale at a very low advance.

And they are now receiving an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Purchased at Philadelphia, at very reduced prices.

Lexington, April 17, 1813—tf

Valuable Landed Property FOR SALE.

A NY person wishing an eligible situation in Logan County, Kentucky, may be accommodated by the subscriber, who has from FOUR to SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND

of the first quality for sale; it lies about seven miles from Russellville, thirty two from Clarksville, and forty two from Nashville; and within three miles of two never failing Mills on the river; there is on this tract an abundance and variety of timber, more sufficient for its support, land of the first quality for Timothy meadow, and a sheet of barren land that would delight the eye of a judicious cultivator. There is a creek running through the land, on which a saw and grist Mill were worked for many years, for about six months in the year; these works may be again erected, with the addition of a distillery, to great advantage; about twenty one acres of cleared land on the premises in good heart, and a never failing spring of limestone water. To prevent needless and perplexing applications, the public are hereby informed that my price is \$12 per acre, one half paid down and the balance in 6 and 12 months, an indisputable title warranted.

ROBT. RAYLOR.

Russellville, Feb. 5—Feb. 21—26ts.

OWINGS'S IRON-WORKS,

ARE ALL IN COMPLETE OPERATION. THE result of the late improvements, made by the subscriber on his BLAST FURNACE, decidedly gives her the preference to any in the western country. She is now making double the quantity she ever made and of a very superior quality.

The FORGES are making better Bar Iron than heretofore, & of as good a quality as any in the U. S. They are managed by selected workmen from the Eastward.

All orders will be promptly executed when the payment is made satisfactory.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.

Slate Iron-Works, Jan. 17, 1813—tf

N. B. A general assortment of Bar-Iron and Castings will be kept as usual at his Iron Store, in Lexington.

The above articles were all manufactured by Bakerwell, Page & Bakerwell, of Pittsburgh.

Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

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